UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/260
28 March 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Albania, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter of 28 March 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/259),

Taking note also of the letter of 27 March 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations to the Secretary-General (S/1997/258),

Taking note of Decision 160 of the Permanent Council of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) of 27 March 1997 (S/1997/259, annex II), including to provide the coordinating framework within which other international organizations can play their part in their respective areas of competence,

Recalling the statement of the President of the Security Council on the situation in Albania of 13 March 1997 (S/PRST/1997/14),

Reiterating its deep concern over the deteriorating situation in Albania,

Underlining the need for all concerned to refrain from hostilities and acts of violence, and reiterating its call to the parties involved to continue the political dialogue,

Stressing the importance of regional stability, and in this context fully supporting the diplomatic efforts of the international community to find a peaceful solution to the crisis, in particular those of the OSCE and of the European Union,

Affirming the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Albania,

Determining that the present situation of crisis in Albania constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region,

1. Condemns all acts of violence and calls for their immediate end;

2. Welcomes the offer made by certain Member States to establish a temporary and limited multinational protection force to facilitate the safe and prompt delivery of humanitarian assistance, and to help create a secure environment for the missions of international organizations in Albania, including those providing humanitarian assistance;

3. Welcomes further the offer by a Member State contained in its letter (S/1997/258) to take the lead in organizing and commanding this temporary multinational protection force and takes note of all the objectives contained in that letter;

4. Authorizes the Member States participating in the multinational protection force to conduct the operation in a neutral and impartial way to achieve the objectives set out in paragraph 2 above and, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, further authorizes these Member States to ensure the security and freedom of movement of the personnel of the said multinational protection force;

5. Calls upon all those concerned in Albania to cooperate with the multinational protection force and international humanitarian agencies for the safe and prompt delivery of humanitarian assistance;

6. Decides that the operation will be limited to a period of three months from the adoption of the present resolution, at which time the Council will assess the situation on the basis of the reports referred to in paragraph 9 below;

7. Decides that the cost of implementing this temporary operation will be borne by the participating Member States;

8. Encourages the Member States participating in the multinational protection force to cooperate closely with the Government of Albania, the United Nations, the OSCE, the European Union and all international organizations involved in rendering humanitarian assistance in Albania;

9. Requests the Member States participating in the multinational protection force to provide periodic reports, at least every two weeks, through the Secretary-General, to the Council, the first such report to be made no later than 14 days after the adoption of this resolution, inter alia specifying the parameters and modalities of the operation on the basis of consultations between those Member States and the Government of Albania;

10. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/261
31 March 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 27 MARCH 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the statements concerning Iraq made by United States Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright at Georgetown University on 26 March 1997. These statements contain sophistries and distortions of fact and reflect a contempt for the provisions of the resolutions of the Security Council that we deem it appropriate to bring to the attention of the members of the Council.

1. Ms. Albright says, "We do not agree with those nations that say that if Iraq complies with its obligations relating to weapons of mass destruction then the sanctions must be lifted". This statement is contrary to the provisions of paragraph 22 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), in which the Council decides that "upon Council agreement that Iraq has completed all actions contemplated in paragraphs 8 to 13, the prohibitions against the import of commodities and products originating in Iraq and the prohibitions against financial transactions related thereto contained in resolution 661 (1990) shall have no further force or effect".

With this statement, Ms. Albright has frankly admitted the covert United States plan to exploit the machinery of Chapter VII of the Charter in order to settle accounts with Iraq. Ms. Albright is not content with that, but goes further in interpreting the resolutions of the Security Council and the extent of Iraq's compliance with them. She says that what is required is that Iraq should demonstrate its "peaceful intentions", and then she goes on to say that the Government of Iraq's intentions "will never be absolutely peaceful".

We leave it to the intelligence of the members of the Council to assess the seriousness of the logic on which Ms. Albright's inferences are based.

2. Ms. Albright frankly declared that her country would "continue to build a harmonious and united Iraqi opposition", and she said that "the Kurdish parties are working with us to reduce their differences and find common ground". Ms. Albright spoke at length of the kind of new regime she would like in Iraq.

Such a position is incompatible with the principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations as they relate to non-interference in the internal affairs of States, just as it is incompatible with the Security Council resolutions themselves, affirming as they do "the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Iraq".

3. Ms. Albright said, "We have not had any differences at all with the people of Iraq, and the United Nations sanctions do not prevent the supply of food and medicine".

The reports of the United Nations and of many international humanitarian organizations contradict this statement, and the sanctions have caused the deaths of some 1 million Iraqis and are causing enormous suffering to Iraqi citizens. As for Ms. Albright's claim that she has no differences at all with the people of Iraq, we should like to remind her of an interview she gave to the CBS television network programme "60 Minutes" in May 1996. When the correspondent asked her, "Are the sanctions worth the price of the deaths of more than half a million Iraqi children?", Ms. Albright answered in an assured tone, "Yes, they are worth the price."

4. Ms. Albright stated that "The oil-for-food agreement is in effect, and it is designed to mitigate the suffering of civilians in all parts of Iraq".

First; this statement is an admission that Iraqi civilians are suffering because of the sanctions, a fact that Ms. Albright had previously denied. Secondly; the system is not, unfortunately, working as planned. Of the 359 contracts for food and medicine submitted to the Sanctions Committee up to 21 March 1997, only 62 have been approved and another 20 have been put on hold. The country that has caused these contracts to be put on hold is the United States. Moreover, the United States has delayed many of the proceedings in the Sanctions Committee, and this has caused one half of the term of the agreement to expire without any food or medicine reaching Iraq.

5. Ms. Albright has justified the deployment of United States forces in the region as "a precaution against further miscalculations on the part of Iraq". This United States argument is obviously absurd. The reason for the deployment of United States forces is to control the region and its resources and to usurp the will of its peoples. It is curious that Ms. Albright then falls into a sophistry when she says that "Iraq's military threat to its neighbours has diminished appreciably".

6. Ms. Albright's call warning the Security Council of the dangers Iraq poses to security in the region came at a time when the United States had used its veto twice in less than two weeks in order to prevent the Security Council from performing its duties with respect to the maintenance of peace and security in the same region in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. This was in the context of the Council's consideration of Israel's construction of more settlements in the occupied Arab territories. It also came as, on 10 March 1997, the President of the United States was explaining the reasons for vetoing the draft resolution calling on Israel to halt construction on a

settlement in Arab Jerusalem by saying, "We have an established position to the effect that we can never achieve peace through Security Council resolutions".

This once again reveals the use of double standards in United States foreign policy and the fact that that policy places the interests of the United States and Israel above international law, the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the Security Council.

7. The only thing Ms. Albright has been unable to deny is the progress that has been achieved by the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency in the implementation of section C of resolution 687 (1991), which she has characterized as "sometimes amazing progress".

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/262
31 March 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Recalling the statements of its President of 30 January 1997 (S/PRST/1997/3) and of 21 March 1997 (S/PRST/1997/17),

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to full implementation by the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) of the "Acordos de Paz" (S/22609, annex), the Lusaka Protocol (S/1994/1441, annex) and the relevant Security Council resolutions,

Stressing that it is imperative for the parties to take urgent and decisive steps to fulfil their commitments in order to ensure the continued involvement of the international community in the peace process in Angola,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 25 March 1997 (S/1997/248),

1. Commends the efforts of the Secretary-General during his recent visit to Angola to move the peace process forward;

2. Welcomes the arrival in Luanda, although after considerable delay in the implementation of the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol, of the UNITA deputies and future officials of the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation (GURN), in accordance with subsequent agreements between the two parties;

3. Also welcomes the decision by the Government of Angola, as announced by the Joint Commission, to install the GURN on 11 April 1997;

4. Calls upon both parties to form the GURN on that date;

5. Also calls upon both parties to remove all remaining obstacles to the peace process and to implement without further delay the remaining military and political aspects of the peace process, in particular the incorporation of UNITA soldiers into the Angolan Armed Forces, demobilization, and normalization of State administration throughout the national territory;

6. Decides to extend the mandate of UNAVEM III until 16 April 1997, and requests the Secretary-General to report by 14 April 1997 on the status of the installation of the GURN;

7. Further decides that, in accordance with resolution 1098 (1997) of 27 February 1997, it remains ready to consider the imposition of measures, including, inter alia, those specifically mentioned in paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993, if the GURN is not installed by 11 April 1997;

8. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/263
31 March 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH, FRENCH AND RUSSIAN

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions concerning the conflicts in the Former Yugoslavia, including its resolutions 1035 (1995) of 21 December 1995 and 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996,

Recalling the need for implementation of the provisions of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Annexes thereto (collectively the Peace Agreement, S/1995/999, Annex), and in particular those provisions relating to cooperation with the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia,

Noting that the United Nations International Police Task Force (UN-IPTF) has been entrusted with the tasks set out in Annex 11 of the Peace Agreement, including the tasks referred to in the Conclusions of the London Conference (S/1996/1012) and agreed by the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Noting the decision of 14 February 1997 by the arbitral tribunal on the disputed portion of the Inter-Entity Boundary Line in the Brcko area (S/1997/126), and noting the holding of the Brcko Implementation Conference in Vienna on 7 March 1997,

Reminding all parties to Annex 2 to the Peace Agreement of their obligation, in accordance with Article V of that Annex, to be bound by the decision of the arbitral tribunal and to implement it without delay,

Expressing its appreciation to the personnel of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), including that of the UN-IPTF, for their work in assisting in the implementation of the Peace Agreement in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to all other personnel of the international community engaged in implementing the Peace Agreement,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 14 March 1997 (S/1997/224 and Add.1),

1. Decides to authorize an increase in the strength of UNMIBH by 186 police and 11 civilian personnel, in the light of the recommendation of the Secretary-General concerning the role of the UN-IPTF in Brcko contained in his report of 14 March 1997, and in order to enable it to carry out its mandate set out in Annex 11 of the Peace Agreement and resolution 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996;

2. Acknowledges the importance of ensuring that the UN-IPTF is able to carry out all the tasks with which it has been entrusted, in particular those tasks set out in the conclusions of the London Conference and agreed by the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and decides to consider expeditiously the recommendations of the Secretary-General concerning those tasks contained in his report of 14 March 1997;

3. Urges Member States, with the support of the Secretary-General, to provide qualified police monitors and other forms of assistance and support to the UN-IPTF and in support of the Peace Agreement;

4. Calls upon all parties to the Peace Agreement to implement all aspects of that Agreement and to cooperate in full with the UN-IPTF in the conduct of its activities;

5. Stresses the need for the continued closest possible coordination between the multinational stabilization force and the UN-IPTF, in particular in the area of Brcko;

6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/264
31 March 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 MARCH 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF AZERBAIJAN AND GEORGIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to submit herewith a joint letter from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan and Georgia addressed to you, together with its enclosure.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its enclosures circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Eldar KOULIEV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Azerbaijan to the
United Nations

(Signed) Peter CHKHEIDZE
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Georgia to the
United Nations

97-08602 (E) 020497 020497

/...

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Letter dated 18 February 1997 from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan and Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council

We have the honour to transmit the text of the Declaration on the Further Intensification of Strategic Cooperation between Azerbaijan and Georgia, signed by the Presidents of Azerbaijan and Georgia in Baku on 18 February 1997 (see enclosure).

We should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan HASSANOV
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
Azerbaijan

(Signed) Irakly MENAGARISHVILI
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
Georgia

Enclosure

Declaration on the Further Strengthening of Strategic Cooperation between Azerbaijan and Georgia

Azerbaijan and Georgia,

Guided by the provisions of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Strengthening of Mutual Security of 8 March 1996, which gave a new dimension to cooperation between the two friendly States,

On the basis of the principles and purposes contained in the Declaration on Peace, Security and Cooperation in the Caucasus Region of 8 March 1996 and the declaration entitled "For Inter-ethnic Accord, Peace and Economic and Cultural Cooperation in the Caucasus" of 3 June 1996,

Emphasizing the importance of uniting efforts to ensure peace, stability and the security of the States of the region,

Desirous of comprehensively intensifying strategic cooperation,

Emphasizing the priority that attaches to implementing specific measures to establish mechanisms that will facilitate the attainment of the practical objectives of building a democratic State ruled by law, based on political pluralism, the market economy, supremacy of the law and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Confirming their adherence to the universally accepted principles of international law, the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, the Paris Charter for a New Europe and other fundamental documents of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE),

Declare that:

1. The parties are convinced that the development and intensification of friendly relations between the two States opens up new opportunities for the attainment of a higher level of cooperation based on the principles of equality, good neighbourliness, independence, mutual advantage and respect for one another's sovereignty;

2. The parties will cooperate in the processes of integration into the European political and economic structures, taking their national interests into account. The integration of Azerbaijan and Georgia, which are an integral part of Europe, into the European institutions will create broad opportunities for resolving political, economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems on the basis of universally accepted European standards;

3. The parties acknowledge that consistent observance of the principles contained in the fundamental documents of the United Nations, OSCE, the Council of Europe, the European Union and other international organizations is an

important factor in strengthening security and building confidence in Europe and in ensuring respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

4. The parties consider that speedy peaceful settlement of armed conflicts is a vitally important condition for strengthening the atmosphere of confidence and security in Europe and preventing the threat of new sources of conflicts emerging;

5. The parties highly appreciate the documents of the Lisbon Summit of OSCE and express the firm conviction that settlement of the armed conflicts in the region on the basis of the principles these documents contain will afford a reliable guarantee of the attainment of peace, stability and confidence;

6. The parties will continue to promote the development of cooperation between the member countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States on the basis of the universally accepted principles and norms of international law, and in accordance with their legislation and national interests, in the belief that it should facilitate the strengthening of the independence and sovereignty and the economic development of the countries of the Commonwealth;

7. The parties will assist in all possible ways in the development of trade and economic cooperation between the countries of the Black Sea, Caspian Sea and Mediterranean basins;

8. The parties are convinced that respect for the principles of State sovereignty, equality of rights, territorial integrity, inviolability of frontiers, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and peaceful settlement of disputes, and for the other universally accepted norms of international law, is a guarantee of peace and security in the European region;

9. The parties condemn acts of aggression, aggressive separatism and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations which are aimed at destroying human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, threaten the territorial integrity and security of States, destabilize lawfully constituted Governments and undermine pluralistic civil society;

10. Expressing satisfaction at the results of their bilateral trade and economic cooperation, the parties consider it a priority task to implement measures to intensify these processes;

11. On the basis of the bilateral and multilateral treaty instruments signed in recent years, and taking into account the development and intensification of trade and economic relations and also the existence of cooperative links in the past, the parties have reached the conclusion that there is a need to promote in every possible way cooperation in such areas as transport, communications, energy supply, engineering, agriculture, in science and technology and military technology, the environment, humanitarian assistance, tourism, physical culture and sports.

The parties will focus particular attention on speeding up practical measures for the establishment and operation of a European-Asian transport

corridor, regarding this project of global significance as a vital factor in the all-round development of the two countries and of the region as a whole.

The parties will attach priority significance to the expansion of cooperation between their financial institutions, and to the harmonization of legislation in the spheres of the economy, finance, credit and banking, customs arrangements, investments and communications.

For these purposes, the Governments, ministries and departments of the two countries will develop appropriate programmes for the intensification of cooperation in these fields and engage in concrete measures for their implementation;

12. The parties regard bilateral partnership relations between towns, districts, enterprises and institutions as an important component of the cooperation between Azerbaijan and Georgia;

13. On the basis of the desire of the two fraternal peoples to maintain and strengthen their traditionally close links of friendship, and confirming their adherence to respect for and application of universally acknowledged human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights of persons belonging to ethnic minorities, the parties are resolved to promote development of the distinct identity of Azerbaijanis living in Georgia and Georgians living in Azerbaijan, and also to guarantee their right to enjoy their cultural heritage, practise their religion and perform religious rites, and use their language freely in private life and in public;

14. The parties will promote the development of interparliamentary links, as well as the exchange of experience in legislative activity and the establishment and operation of democratic institutions;

15. The parties will engage in regular exchange of experience and information on the conduct of the reforms implemented in their countries in various spheres of life.

DONE at Baku on 18 February 1997 in the Azerbaijani, Georgian and Russian languages, all three texts being equally authentic.

(Signed) Heydar ALIYEV
President of Azerbaijan

(Signed) Eduard SHEVARDNADZE
President of Georgia

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/265
31 March 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 29 MARCH 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to notify you of continued violations of the cease-fire resolution and the Tehran agreement concerning the area of separation between Iraq and Iran that were committed by the Iranian side between 31 January and 13 March 1997, as shown in the list annexed hereto.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Permanent Representative

97-08584 (E) 010497 010497

/...

Annex

Iranian violations of the cease-fire and the 1991 Tehran agreement between 31 January and 13 March 1997

1. 31 January 1997

Using armed force, the Iranian side stole 350 head of sheep, a wristwatch and a garment belonging to the citizen Kati' Khalaf al-Zubaydi after tying the hands of the Iraqi shepherds (the children of the aforesaid citizen). The sheep were taken inside Iranian territory. The Iranian thieves were four in number, and one of them was carrying a GC rifle and another a bayonet. They were wearing Iranian dress and spoke Persian.

2. 6 February 1997

At 1130 hours the Iranian side installed a machine-gun in the Mayal Tak post at coordinates 5740 (1:100,000 map of Mandali) opposite the Haran post. There were thus two machine-guns in the Iranian post.

3. 8 February 1997

At 0930 hours a khaki-coloured helicopter was seen heading from coordinates 5674 to coordinates 5672 (1:100,000 map of Baydah). It continued to fly along the international boundary for a period of 5 minutes.

4. 9 February 1997

At 1400 hours, while Private Ali Jathir Muhammad was proceeding along the Naysami road near the Shirhaniyah post he was ambushed by an Iranian patrol consisting of three persons in military uniform. He was abducted by them and taken inside Iranian territory. At 0200 hours on 10 February 1997 he was released and returned to his unit.

5. 13 February 1997

At 0100 hours a small Iranian boat with 28 persons on board was seized inside our territorial waters at coordinates 59172 (1:100,000 map of Mina' al-Bakr).

6. 13 February 1997

At 1000 hours a fibreglass boat with a 48-horsepower engine carrying two Iranians was seized inside our territorial waters in the Faw area at coordinates 592173 (1:100,000 map of Faw).

7. 3 March 1997

At 1700 hours the Iranian side erected a radio receiver antenna at the position located at coordinates 501455 (1:100,000 map of Saybah).

8. 4 March 1997

At 1700 hours four persons wearing Iranian military uniform and carrying GC light weapons were seen near the boundary road and the Jalat post at coordinates 813084. The Iranians were pursued by our patrols, and they fled inside Iranian territory at coordinates 860050.

9. 8 March 1997

At 0800 hours a number of Iranian fishing vessels deployed in the offshore area at coordinates 505980 as far as the Khayyen Canal at coordinates 230719. Each of them had seven or eight persons in civilian clothing on board and they were carrying binoculars, night-vision equipment and radio equipment. There was a distance of 2 to 3 kilometres between one fishing vessel and the next, and a small red fibreglass boat stood alongside each of them carrying three civilians armed with GC weapons and small arms and equipped with radio communications gear. All of the vessels and boats flew the Iranian flag.

10. 8 March 1997

An Iranian tug bearing the name Nasir II with nine civilians with a video camera on board proceeded to film the Iraqi shore in the area between Shahiniyah, at coordinates 2865, and Fayhan, at coordinates 3256.

11. 8 March 1997

Iranian forces reinforced the observation posts along the Iranian shore, so that each was manned by five persons instead of four.

12. 13 March 1997

At 1130 hours a group of about six armed Iranians in civilian clothing approached the Iraqi position located on the slope of Sayf Sa'd at coordinates 8512 (1:100,000 map of Mandali). There was an exchange of fire between the Iranian group and the personnel at the position. At 1350 hours the group fled towards Iranian territory.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/266
1 April 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF JAPAN ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

1. Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received credentials signed on 1 April 1997 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan stating that Mr. Yukio Takasu has been appointed alternate representative of Japan on the Security Council.

2. In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

97-08683 (E) 010497

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/267
1 April 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 APRIL 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Please find enclosed the letter dated 1 April 1997 from H.E. Ljubomir Frčkoski, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Macedonia, concerning the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) mission in the Republic of Macedonia.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Naste CALOVSKI
Ambassador

97-08722 (E) 020497

/...

Annex

Letter dated 1 April 1997 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General

Allow me to take this opportunity to express my deep respect to you, and in regard to your forthcoming report to the Security Council on the mandate of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) mission in the Republic of Macedonia, I would like to propose its extension in its full composition of 1,050 troops. Although Security Council resolution 1082 (1996) envisaged troop reduction, which may be understood as a reflection of an easing of tensions in this region before the adoption of the said resolution, the newly arisen circumstances in the region I already informed you about in my letter dated 7 March 1997 (S/1997/205, annex) have further worsened the situation. We are of the opinion that the current situation, burdened with the previously unresolved problems, has brought about the need to extend the existing mandate for the UNPREDEP mission in its unreduced composition for another six-month period.

In that context, I would like to point out that the ongoing events in the Republic of Albania caused by the bankruptcy of the "pyramid investment schemes" have resulted in the dissolution of the key security elements of the State: the army and the police. The blockade of the essential economic activities, engendering especially problems with the food supply, were the reason the international community undertook activities to overcome the situation. The Republic of Macedonia has also been involved in providing basic food necessities. Regardless of this aid, more and more often there are cases of various armed gangs trespassing into the territory of the Republic of Macedonia. Thus, the problems of 1991/92 are being repeated, when, apart from the large number of border incidents, there were trespassers and armed robberies of Macedonian property. In such conditions, the presence of an objective foreign entity such as UNPREDEP would be of great importance, constituting a factor of credibility which would be able to verify or clarify eventual problems.

These current events are contributing to the still vulnerable security situation in the region, which could easily result in their interconnecting and spillover. In this context, I would like to outline briefly the other factors which, especially during the period from November 1996 to February 1997, have complicated the overall political and security situation in the region and have had direct implications for the Republic of Macedonia:

- Although the implementation of the Dayton Peace Accords is in its advanced phase, the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina remains fragile and complex, and requires the presence of military and civil structures, while the negative impact of the refugee problem and the changed ethnic structure continues to hinder the basic lines of communication and cooperation in the region, with a possibility that the crisis may spill over into the southern part of the region;

- Political unrest in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia caused by the controversies regarding the recognition of the victory of the opposition in the

local elections is further complicating the security situation in the region. In this framework, I would like to draw your attention in particular to the complexity of the situation in Kosovo. The long-term character of the Kosovo crisis in our immediate neighbourhood and the appearance of regular terrorist acts whose victims are both Albanians and Serbs, especially in the light of the latest events in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, are of special concern, as they constitute a permanent latent threat to peace and stability in the Republic of Macedonia and a potential source of escalation of inter-ethnic tensions in this part of the region. We agree with the increasingly wide support to the proposals submitted, especially those of Mrs. Rehn, and the necessity of a United Nations presence in Kosovo. The UNPREDEP presence in that context, especially before the implementation of the above-mentioned proposals, continues to be one of the key stabilizing factors in the region;

- The lifting of the arms embargo under United Nations Security Council resolution 1021 (1995) of 22 November 1995 did not itself bring about the necessary military effectiveness of the Macedonian army. Taking into consideration the modest financial capabilities of the State, in this short period it has been impossible to supply the appropriate equipment and arms for the armed forces of the Republic of Macedonia at a level that would provide for an appropriate initial reaction or a possible urgent military action;

- The process of demarcation of the border with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, through the Joint Commission of the Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is, to our regret, progressing at a slow pace. In spite of the publicly declared readiness to find acceptable modes for both countries, there has hitherto not been any breakthrough in the practical resolution of the issue.

I hope that you will bear in mind the aforementioned facts in support of extending the existing mandate and composition of UNPREDEP for the forthcoming six-month period when preparing the report to the Security Council, and that you will recommend another extension of the presence of the mission. Furthermore, with regard to the reconstitution of the military component of UNPREDEP, our assessment is that the newly arisen situation in the region still requires the presence of 1,050 troops, with the aim of successfully carrying out the obligations which result from the mandate with which the mission has been entrusted.

Considering the financial implications of reducing the mandate of UNPREDEP, I believe that by reducing the civil component of the mission you would achieve the desired effects, and this would especially correspond with the fact that there are already several existing United Nations agencies in the Republic of Macedonia while the establishment of the Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is also under way.

We would highly appreciate it if the text of the present letter could be made available to the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ljubomir FRČKOSKI

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/268
1 April 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 1 APRIL 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

As the representative of the State presiding over the statutory bodies of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), I have the honour to transmit herewith the texts of instruments adopted by the CIS Council of Heads of State in Moscow on 28 March 1997:

- Decision to expand the peacekeeping operation in the conflict zone in Abkhazia, Georgia (annex I);

- "On progress towards a settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia" (annex II);

- Decision to extend the length of stay of the Collective Peacekeeping Forces in the Republic of Tajikistan (annex III);

- Joint statement on Tajikistan issued by the CIS Council of Heads of State (annex IV).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. LAVROV

Annex I

Decision to expand the peacekeeping operation in the conflict zone in Abkhazia, Georgia

The Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States,

Noting the important role of the Collective Peacekeeping Forces (CPF) in the conflict zone and of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) in stabilizing the situation, creating conditions to ensure the safety of refugees and contributing to a speedy settlement of the conflict,

Has decided:

1. To extend, at the request of the parties, the length of stay of the Collective Peacekeeping Forces in the conflict zone in Abkhazia, Georgia, to 31 July 1997 or until one of the parties to the conflict expresses its wish to terminate the operation;

2. With a view to the further expansion of the peacekeeping operation, the fullest implementation of the tasks arising from the CPF mandate and the additional provisions to it, contained in the decision adopted by the CIS Heads of State on 17 October 1996 concerning the creation of conditions to ensure the safety of refugees in Gali district (within the old borders), to consider it necessary to expand the security zone as provided for in the Agreement on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces of 14 May 1994.

To instruct the CPF command, in cooperation with the parties, to prepare, within one month, a plan for redeploying the Collective Peacekeeping Forces, and other measures relating to the organized return of refugees and displaced persons to that district;

3. To instruct the CPF command to take steps, in accordance with the plan, to improve the system of administering the Collective Peacekeeping Forces in the conflict zone, bring the Unified Headquarters closer to areas in which CPF units are deployed and improve coordination of the work of their staffs.

To approve the Russian Federation's proposals on the strengthening of CPF personnel by replacing a number of units currently in use by units that have been specially trained for peacekeeping activities;

4. To instruct the Council of Ministers of Defence of the States members of the Commonwealth to find ways of enabling specialists from CIS member States serving in the Collective Peacekeeping Forces to designate and clear minefields in Abkhazia, Georgia;

5. To instruct the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the CIS member States and the Council of Ministers of Defence of the States members of the Commonwealth, together with interested parties, to make the necessary amendments to the CPF mandate, bearing in mind the change in the situation in

the conflict zone, and to submit them in due course to the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth for consideration;

6. To instruct the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation to inform the United Nations Security Council of this decision of the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth.

This decision shall enter into force on the date of its signature.

DONE in Moscow on 28 March 1997 in one original copy in the Russian language. The original copy shall be deposited with the Executive Secretariat of the Commonwealth of Independent States, which shall transmit a certified copy to each State that has signed this decision.

For the Republic of Armenia

(Signed) L. TER-PETROSSIAN

For the Azerbaijani Republic

(Signed) H. ALIYEV

For the Republic of Belarus

For Georgia

(Signed) E. SHEVARDNADZE

For the Republic of Kazakstan

(Signed) N. NAZARBAEV

For the Kyrgyz Republic

(Signed) A. AKAEV

For the Republic of Moldova

For the Russian Federation

(Signed) B. YELTSIN

For the Republic of Tajikistan

(Signed) E. RAKHMONOV

For Turkmenistan

For Ukraine

For the Republic of Uzbekistan

(Signed) I. KARIMOV

//...

Annex II

On progress towards a settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia

The Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States,

Reaffirming their commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia,

Recalling the Declaration of the Lisbon Summit Meeting of heads of State of the members of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), held in December 1996, which condemned "the ethnic cleansing resulting in mass destruction and forcible expulsion of the predominantly Georgian population in Abkhazia", as well as actions preventing the return of refugees and displaced persons,

Guided by the provisions of the Memorandum on the maintenance of peace and stability in the Commonwealth of Independent States, signed in Almaty on 10 February 1995, and the statement issued in Minsk on 26 May 1995 by the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth on overcoming the threat of separatism as the most important condition for ensuring stability in the Caucasus and settling the conflicts in that region,

Condemning the position of the Abkhaz side, which is hindering the conclusion of agreements on a political settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, and the return, in dignity and safety, of refugees and displaced persons to their homes;

Notes that the measures taken in accordance with its decision of 19 January 1996 on a settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, have contributed to the marked revitalization of the negotiating process.

At the same time, disagreements on the solution of key issues involved in a settlement, including the definition of the political status of Abkhazia, Georgia, have not been resolved. The question of the return, in dignity and safety, of refugees and displaced persons to their homes has not been settled. Serious concern has been raised by the escalation of acts of sabotage and terrorism in Gali district; violations of the Agreement on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces of 14 May 1994 are continuing. The local population, refugees and displaced persons, and members of the Collective Peacekeeping Forces have been victims of terror and violence.

The Council of Heads of State declares that the States members of the Commonwealth:

- shall endeavour to reach, as soon as possible, a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, and an agreement on the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes;

- shall continue to carry out to the fullest extent the decision on measures to settle the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, adopted on 19 January 1996 by the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth, and shall strengthen the monitoring of its implementation;

- shall continue to give its full support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia within its internationally recognized borders.

Expressing deep concern that the political and humanitarian problems engendered by the conflict have not been settled, the Council of Heads of State calls upon the States members of the Commonwealth and the international community to continue to provide humanitarian assistance to the population and the districts affected by the war.

DONE in Moscow on 28 March 1997 in one original copy in the Russian language. The original copy shall be deposited with the Executive Secretariat of the Commonwealth of Independent States, which shall transmit a certified copy to each State that has signed this instrument.

For the Republic of Armenia

(Signed) L. TER-PETROSSIAN

For the Republic of Azerbaijan

(Signed) H. ALIYEV

For the Republic of Belarus

For Georgia

(Signed) E. SHEVARDNADZE

For the Republic of Kazakstan

(Signed) N. NAZARBAEV

For the Kyrgyz Republic

(Signed) A. AKAEV

For the Republic of Moldova

(Signed) P. LUCINSCHI

For the Russian Federation

(Signed) B. YELTSIN

For the Republic of Tajikistan

(Signed) E. RAKHMONOV

For Turkmenistan

For Ukraine

(Signed) L. KUCHMA

For the Republic of Uzbekistan

(Signed) A. KARIMOV

Annex III

Decision to extend the length of stay of the Collective Peacekeeping Forces in the Republic of Tajikistan

The heads of the States parties to this decision,

Having regard to the appeal by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan for an extension of the length of stay of the Collective Peacekeeping Forces in the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan,

Guided by paragraph 2 of the decision on the establishment of collective peacekeeping forces and the commencement of their operation of 24 September 1993,

Considering the important stabilizing role of the Collective Peacekeeping Forces in the Republic of Tajikistan,

Taking into account the positive developments in the inter-Tajik talks, which are being held under United Nations auspices and with the participation of observer countries, towards achieving national accord,

Have decided:

To extend the length of stay of the Collective Peacekeeping Forces in the Republic of Tajikistan from 1 January to 30 June 1997.

DONE in Moscow on 28 March 1997 in one original copy in the Russian language. The original copy shall be deposited with the Executive Secretariat of the Commonwealth of Independent States, which shall transmit a certified copy to each State that signed this decision.

For the Republic of Armenia

(Signed) L. TER-PETROSSIAN

For the Azerbaijani Republic

For the Republic of Belarus

(Signed) A. LUKASHENKA

For Georgia

(Signed) E. SHEVARDNADZE

For the Republic of Kazakstan

(Signed) N. NAZARBAEV

For the Kyrgyz Republic

(Signed) A. AKAEV

For the Republic of Moldova

For the Russian Federation

(Signed) B. YELTSIN

For the Republic of Tajikistan

(Signed) E. RAKHMONOV

For Turkmenistan

For Ukraine

For the Republic of Uzbekistan

(Signed) I. KARIMOV

Annex IV

Joint statement on Tajikistan issued by the Council of the Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States

The heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) reaffirm their conviction that the Tajik conflict can be settled solely through political means, by an inter-Tajik dialogue based on consideration of the interests of all political forces and the entire population of Tajikistan.

In this regard, the heads of State note with satisfaction the highly positive impact on the inter-Tajik negotiations of the decisions reached during meetings between the President of Tajikistan and the leader of the United Tajik Opposition, as well as the meeting between the parties held in Moscow in March 1997.

Noting the progress in the talks in recent months, they underscore the need for the full and consistent implementation by the Tajik parties of all existing agreements in the interest of achieving national accord in Tajikistan as soon as possible.

The heads of State call upon the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the international community, particularly the States that border the region, to continue their efforts to contribute to a political settlement of the Tajik conflict.

For their part, the States members of CIS will continue to promote the peace process in Tajikistan. In this regard, they note the important stabilizing role of the CIS Collective Peacekeeping Forces in Tajikistan.

The States members of CIS intend to continue to provide economic and humanitarian assistance to the Republic of Tajikistan and to expand their bilateral and multilateral cooperation and interaction with it.

Moscow, 28 March 1997

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/269
2 April 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 2 APRIL 1997 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF TOGO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter dated 2 April 1997, in which Mr. Koffi Panou, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Togo, transmits to you the text of the statement adopted at the conclusion of the first special session of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Central Organ of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, held in Lomé on 26 and 27 March 1997, which was devoted to the situation in eastern Zaire.

I am also transmitting to you herewith the text of the communiqué issued at the conclusion of the meeting between the representatives of the Government of the Republic of Zaire and the Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of the Congo-Zaire (AFDL).

The Government of Togo would be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Komi Mensah AFETO
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

97-08812 (E) 020497 020497 030497

/...

Annex I

Letter dated 2 April 1997 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Togo addressed to the Secretary-General

On the initiative of the Government of Togo, the Central Organ of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, meeting at the ministerial level during the sixty-fifth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, held in Tripoli from 24 to 28 February 1997, decided to hold in Lomé a special session of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Central Organ in order to consider the situation in the Great Lakes region, with particular reference to eastern Zaire.

Preceded by a meeting of the Council of Ministers, the first special session of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Central Organ met in Lomé on 26 and 27 March 1997, 16 African heads of State and Government, as well as the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of OAU, Ambassador Mohamed Sahnoun, joint United Nations/OAU Special Representative for the Great Lakes region, Mr. Aldo Ajello, Special Envoy of the European Union for the Great Lakes region, and special envoys from Germany, the United States of America and France.

In transmitting to you herewith the text of the declaration adopted at the conclusion of this special session of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Central Organ, I should like to point out that, during the course of the Summit, Presidents Eyadema, Biya and Abacha, after lengthy informal consultations, succeeded in convincing the two parties to the conflict in eastern Zaire to reiterate their commitment to accept the principles of a ceasefire and negotiations.

The communiqué issued at the conclusion of that meeting, the text of which I am also transmitting herewith [see annex II], indicates that, once the delegations have returned to their countries and consulted with their respective authorities, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of OAU will be informed of the date of the start of negotiations and the proclamation of a ceasefire, which will be announced simultaneously in Lomé, Kinshasa and Goma.

I am convinced that the results of the meeting in Lomé will contribute to a definitive settlement of the crisis in Zaire and to the restoration of peace in that country.

I should be grateful if you would have the texts of the statement and the communiqué circulated as documents of the Security Council.

(Signed) Koffi PANOU

Enclosure

[Original: English and French]

STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY MECHANISM FOR CONFLICT PREVENTION, MANAGEMENT AND RESOLUTION, AT THE LEVEL OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT ON THE SITUATION IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO EASTERN ZAIRE, AT LOME, ON 27 MARCH 1997

1. The Heads of State and Government of States Members of the Central Organ of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution met at Lome on 26 and 27 March 1997 to consider the situation in the Great Lakes region, with particular reference to the conflict in eastern Zaire. Also participating in the meeting were the Heads of State and Government or their representatives from the following countries:

(a) Countries of the Great Lakes region that are not members of the Central Organ;

(b) Countries neighbouring Zaire;

(c) African countries that are members of the United Nations Security Council;

(d) Countries involved in the Nairobi process;

(e) The Chairman of the OAU Council of Ministers;

(f) Other OAU member States in their capacity as observers.

2. The Central Organ reiterated its grave concern about the continuing deteriorating security, political, socio-economic and humanitarian situation in the Great Lakes region, especially the current armed conflict in eastern Zaire.

3. The Central Organ welcomed all the initiatives being undertaken by African leaders, as well as those by our partners from outside the continent aimed at finding a peaceful, negotiated and political settlement of the conflict, and stressed the need to ensure proper and adequate coordination of all these initiatives.

4. The Central Organ, having heard and considered a report from H.E. Daniel T. Arap Moi, President of the Republic of Kenya, Chairman of the Nairobi I, II and III Summits and of the Committee of Four mandated by the Nairobi II Summit, expressed its appreciation for the efforts deployed by the African leaders involved in the Nairobi Summits in the search for a peaceful solution to the crisis in eastern Zaire and urged them to continue with their efforts.

5. The Central Organ reaffirmed its full commitment to the principle of territorial integrity and unity of Zaire, as well as respect for the principle

of inviolability of borders, existing at the time of the achievement of national independence as enshrined in the Charter of the OAU, as well as the resolution AHG/Res. 16 (I) adopted at Cairo in July 1964.

*6. The Central Organ condemned all types of foreign military intervention and the use of mercenaries in Zaire.

7. The Central Organ welcomed and expressed support for the Five Point Peace Plan submitted by the United Nations/OAU Special Representative, Ambassador Mohamed Sahnoun, as endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 1097 (1997), and by the sixty-fifth ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers (CM/Dec.305 (LXV)) and urged all parties concerned as well as all member States fully to support the mission and mandate of the Special Representative in the implementation of the Plan.

8. The Central Organ recommended to the Security Council the setting up, in cooperation with OAU, of a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the United Nations/OAU Peace Plan on Zaire and requested the Secretaries-General of OAU and the United Nations to undertake the necessary consultations to this end.

*9. The Central Organ called for immediate negotiations between the Government of Zaire and the Democratic Alliance for the Liberation of Congo-Zaire (AFDL) leading to a ceasefire and complete cessation of hostilities, in order to pave the way for the implementation of the said Plan.

*10. The Central Organ authorized the Secretary-General, in the spirit of paragraph 22 of the Cairo Declaration Establishing the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, to establish contacts with the leadership of the AFDL, with a view to requesting it to make itself available for consultation, as and when the need arises.

11. The Central Organ also called on all the parties to the conflict to create safe and secure conditions to facilitate the channelling of adequate and timely humanitarian and relief assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons.

*12. The Central Organ appealed to all the parties to the conflict to cooperate with the appropriate international agencies so as to encourage and accelerate the voluntary repatriation of refugees in eastern Zaire, it being understood that this repatriation would ensure their safety and dignity.

13. The Central Organ called on the Security Council to take immediate and appropriate measures to ensure that the elements of the former Rwandese Army and Interhamwe militias are disarmed and demobilized. Those suspected of the genocide should appear before the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

14. The Central Organ requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate practical measures, including the dispatch of a mission of the OAU Commission of Twenty on Refugees, in order to assess the situation of refugees and displaced persons in eastern Zaire and all other countries of the region.

---

* Reservations entered by Zaire on paragraphs 6, 9, 10 and 12.

15. With regard to the situation in Burundi, the Central Organ endorsed the decision of the sixty-fifth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers, held at Tripoli (CM/Dec.306 (LXV)) and welcomed the proposed regional summit to be held at Arusha on 8 April 1997.

16. The Central Organ called on the Follow-up Committee for the Implementation of the Bujumbura Conference Plan of Action on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region to meet in order to review all aspects of the humanitarian and refugee crisis in the region as well as to find durable solutions to all outstanding issues of this problem.

17. The Central Organ underscored the importance of convening an international conference on peace, security, stability and development in the Great Lakes region under the auspices of OAU and the United Nations.

18. Finally, the Central Organ expressed its appreciation to President Gnassingbe Eyadema, and the Government and people of Togo for hosting its first extraordinary session and for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to all the delegations.

Annex II

Communiqué issued in Lomé on 27 March 1997

Meeting during the first special session of the Conference of State and Government of the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Prevention, Management and Resolution, the President of the Togolese His Excellency Gnassingbé Eyadema, the current Chairman of OAU, the the Republic of Cameroon, His Excellency Mr. Paul Biya, His Excelle General Sani Abacha, Head of State, Commander-in-Chief of the Niger Forces, the current Chairman of the Economic Community of West Afri the Secretary-General of the United Nations, His Excellency Mr. Kof His Excellency Ambassador Mohamed Sahnoun, joint United Nations/OAU Representative for the Great Lakes region, consulted with the repre the two parties to the conflict, namely, the Government of the Repu and the Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of the Con (AFDL), on ways and means of ensuring the speedy implementation of Nations/OAU plan for a peaceful settlement of the crisis in eastern

The results of this meeting were as follows:

1. The two delegations reiterated their commitment to accept

   (a) the principle of a ceasefire;

   (b) the principle of negotiations.

2. Once the delegations have returned to their countries and with their respective authorities, the United Nations and OAU will of the date of the start of negotiations and the proclamation of a which will be announced simultaneously in Lomé, Kinshasa and Goma.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

DISTR.
GENERAL

S/1997/270
3 April 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

[redacted]

In accordance with instructions I have received, I would request you to circulate the text of the enclosed decision adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Commonwealth of Independent States on 27 March 1997 as a document of the Security Council (see annex).

(Signed) Elder G. KOULIEV
Permanent Representative

97-08911 (E) 040497 040497 050497

/...

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Decision of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Commonwealth of Independent States, adopted in Moscow on 27 March 1997

On the draft decision of the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States, introduced by the Azerbaijani Republic and entitled "On evidence of illegal deliveries of Russian arms to the Republic of Armenia"

The Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States,

Expressing its concern at the published information concerning unauthorized deliveries of Russian military equipment to the Republic of Armenia, which could lead to a further aggravation of the Nagorny Karabakh conflict and damage negotiations on a peaceful settlement,

Has decided:

1. To take note of the information provided by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Mr. E. M. Primakov, that the Russian side is conducting an investigation into the published information concerning unauthorized deliveries.

2. Based on the results of the investigation, if this information is confirmed, appropriate measures shall be taken and the guilty parties shall be prosecuted. Measures shall also be taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.

3. The Executive Secretary of the Commonwealth of Independent States, Mr. I. M. Korotchenya, shall inform the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of this decision of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

(Signed) E. PRIMAKOV
Chairman of the Council of Ministers
for Foreign Affairs of the States
Members of the Commonwealth of
Independent States

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/271
3 April 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 3 APRIL 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SUDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I wish to transmit herewith a letter from H.E. Ali Osman Mohamed Taha, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan concerning the Eritrean aggression against Sudanese territories in the Red Sea State, on the country's eastern borders, addressed to the Security Council.

I would like to request you to bring the contents of this urgent letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council so that they may make appropriate measures.

I would also request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hamid Ali ELTINAY
Deputy Permanent Representative

97-08923 (E) 030497 030497

/...

Annex

[Original: Arabic]

Letter dated 1 April 1997 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council

1. As you are aware, we have kept the Security Council informed about the continuing policy of aggression against the Sudan that the Eritrean regime (Eritrean People's Liberation Front) is pursuing. I regret to inform you and the other members of the Council that Eritrea has committed further acts of aggression against the territory of the Sudan, targeting a number of areas in the eastern part of the country. The Eritrean forces, accompanied by some rebel elements, used T-55 tanks, armoured vehicles, artillery of various calibres, rocket launchers, and anti-aircraft weapons. Details of Eritrea's latest acts of aggression are as follows:

(a) In the morning of 26 March 1997, the Garora and Etereba areas in eastern Sudan were subjected to an act of rank aggression launched from within Eritrean territory;

(b) On 27 March 1997, the Eritrean forces launched an attack against Agitay station in eastern Sudan, following this up with actions against points located on the Sudanese coast, including Kalfia and Agig. The Eritreans declared that they intended to occupy Toker, one of the major cities in eastern Sudan, and to cut the main road between Port Sudan and Khartoum.

2. These fresh acts of Eritrean aggression, like their predecessors, are part of the campaign which the Eritrean regime daily proclaims it is conducting against the Sudan and which jeopardizes not only the security of the Sudan itself but the stability of the region.

3. Having brought to your attention the details of the aggression perpetrated by the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) regime against the Sudan, I should like to request that the Security Council take the necessary measures to put an end to it, having regard to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Council's responsibility for maintaining international peace and security.

4. In conclusion, I should like to state that the Sudan reserves in full its right to defend its sovereignty, the safety of its citizens and its territorial integrity.

I should be grateful if you would inform the other Council members of this letter and have it circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Osman Mohamed TAHA
Minister for Foreign Affairs

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/852
S/1997/272
3 April 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda items 33, 35 and 85
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 2 April 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Islamic Group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in New York, I have the honour to inform you that the Group met on 2 April 1997 to consider the grave developments resulting from the illegal Israeli actions in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, in particular its commencement of construction activities at Jabal Abu Ghneim.

In this regard, the Islamic Group expressed support for the request submitted to you by the Permanent Representative of Qatar as Chairman of the Group of Arab States members of the Arab League for the convening of an emergency special session of the General Assembly pursuant to Assembly resolution 377 (V) entitled "Uniting for peace", to consider the illegal Israeli actions in occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territory.

I should appreciate it if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly under agenda items 33, 35 and 85, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nugroho WISNUMURTI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
Chairman of the Islamic Group

97-08905 (E) 030497 040497

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/273
3 April 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 3 APRIL 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of resolution 5639, entitled "Coercive measures and threats by the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and France against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya", which was adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States meeting at its one hundred and seventh regular session on 31 March 1997.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abuzed O. DORDA
Permanent Representative

97-08952 (E) 040497 040497

/...

Annex

RESOLUTION 107/5639, ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES AT THE 3RD MEETING OF ITS ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGULAR SESSION, HELD ON 31 MARCH 1997

Coercive measures and threats by the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and France against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

The Council of the League of Arab States,

Referring to the section of the Final Communiqué of the Arab Summit Conference held in Cairo from 21 to 23 July 1996 relating to the subject,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the matter, the most recent being resolution 106/5596 of 15 September 1996,

Reaffirming paragraph 163 of the final document of the Eleventh Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Colombia from 18 to 20 October 1995, the resolution adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jakarta from 9 to 13 December 1996, and the Declaration on the matter adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting at its sixty-fifth ordinary session in Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 24 to 28 February 1997,

Expressing its appreciation to regional organizations such as the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Group of 77 for their solidarity with the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in this crisis and their support for the proposal set forth in Council resolution 5373 of 27 March 1993,

Commending the efforts of the Committee of Seven of the League of Arab States and the Committee of Five of the Organization of African Unity to secure a peaceful and just solution to the crisis,

Expressing its grave concern at the enormous human suffering and damage sustained by the Libyan Arab people and neighbouring peoples as a result of the maintenance of the coercive measures imposed on the Great Jamahiriya under Security Council resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993),

Regretting the failure of the three Western countries to respond positively to international and regional endeavours and to the efforts made to devise a settlement based on the principles of international law, in a context of mutual understanding and constructive dialogue, with the result that the Security Council, following its consultations of 14 March 1997, extended the embargo measures imposed on the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,

Noting that the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is continuing to address the crisis through positive initiatives and that it is

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

DECI ES

1. To reaffirm it pre io s resolutions concer ing sol ti n by [illegible] Great Socialist People's Libya Arab Jamahiriya and to support the effo ts o th Jamahiri a o rsive at a p acefu solut n of the crisi ;

. To urge the three Western countries t respond positively to reg o al and intern tional endea ours and o th ef orts being ma e to devise a settleme t o the c isis based o the rinciples of internatio al law, ual nd rstanding and dialogue;

3. To coordinat action by the Committee of Seve of t e Leagu e of Arab States and the Committee o Five of the Or anization of African Unity w th i ie to urgi g t e Secu ity Counci to c nvene a special meeting for th presentation of the Committees' co cr te roposals o that t e Cou cil may dopt, as a b si for the resolution o the crisis, on of the ollowin optio s:

Holding the trial of t e T o suspects in neutral thi d counti t b etermin d by the Secur ty Coun il;

Having the wo su pects tried a the seat of the International Co rt o Justice The Hague in acco dance with Scots law and by o t Sh judges;

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

5. To implemen the provision of Council resolution 1067(1996) elating to th elabcration of practical mea ures to s are the Libyan Arab peopl for harm a d suf ering, as ecid on 23 June 1996 b the Cairo Arab Summit;

6. To urge t e Co mittee of Seven of the Leag e f ra St es an e C mmi tee of Five of the Orga ization of African Unity to cont nue their e fort with a iew to achievi g a pe ce ul, peedy and j t solution to e crisi ,

/...

7. TO INCLUDE THIS QUESTION AS A PERMANENT ITEM ON THE COUNCIL'S AGENDA UNTIL SUCH TIME AS A DECISION IS TAKEN;

8. TO REQUEST THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRESENT RESOLUTION.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/854
S/1997/274
4 April 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda item 39
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL
PEACE AND SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 3 April 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 3 April 1997 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakstan in connection with the continuing conflict in Afghanistan (see annex). I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 39, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Akmaral Kh. ARYSTANBEKOVA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Kazakstan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 3 April 1997 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakstan

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakstan, reaffirming its commitment to the decisions of the Almaty summit meeting of 4 October 1996 and to the decisions of the special meeting of the United Nations Security Council, expresses its concern at the continuing conflict in Afghanistan. The threat of hostilities in that country coming closer to the borders of the Commonwealth of Independent States can adversely affect the situation in the Central Asian region.

Decisive measures must therefore be taken to involve the parties to the conflict in Afghanistan in the restoration of statehood, national consolidation and the establishment of long-awaited peace in that unfortunate land.

Kazakstan has consistently advocated the observance of the following principles:

- The Afghan groups involved in the confrontation and the international community should make every effort to preserve the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Afghanistan;

- The basis for national reconciliation should be the formation of a democratic Government of national confidence that reflects the interests of all strata of Afghan society. Effective measures should be taken to convince the opposing groups of the need to achieve this goal and ensure support for United Nations efforts;

- The peace process must be guaranteed, and all parties to the conflict must recognize that the Afghan conflict can be settled only through peaceful means.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/275
4 April 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 APRIL 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT OBSERVER OF PALESTINE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

With reference to the letter of the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Israel to the United Nations, addressed to you on 24 March 1997 (S/1997/249), I wish to emphasize that the Israeli representative has no authority whatsoever with regard to issues relating to the work of the Security Council of the United Nations. Those issues are decided by the members of the Council, and in this regard, there has been a clearly established practice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations

97-09053 (E) 040497

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/276
4 April 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 3 APRIL 1997 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I refer to my predecessor's report of 19 November 1996 on the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (S/1996/961) and to Security Council resolution 1082 (1996) of 27 November 1996 on the same subject.

In his report, my predecessor pointed out that the current mandate of UNPREDEP in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is of a preventive nature, aimed at enabling the country to weather a turbulent and hazardous period. The role of UNPREDEP - previously a part of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) - under Security Council resolution 795 (1992) was to establish a United Nations presence on the border of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia with Albania and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, with a view to monitoring and reporting developments in those areas that could undermine confidence and stability in the country or threaten its territory. It was intended that such a presence would also deter threats from any source and help prevent the possibility of clashes between external elements and the country's forces.

As members of the Council will recall, my predecessor also noted in his report that peace and stability in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia were intimately linked to the overall situation in the region. However, recent developments had made the original purpose of deploying a United Nations mission - to prevent conflicts elsewhere in the former Yugoslavia from spilling over to that country - more remote. The relative tranquillity in the area and the desire to achieve economies in peacekeeping operations therefore led my predecessor to recommend a phased reduction of the military component of UNPREDEP by 300 all ranks by 1 April 1997. The Security Council endorsed that recommendation in resolution 1082 (1996) and decided that the proposed reduction should be effected by 30 April 1997.

Recent developments in Albania and the resulting situation of lawlessness and banditry in certain parts of that country have demonstrated that stability in the Balkan region remains extremely fragile. The Security Council, in its Presidential statement of 13 March 1997 (S/PRST/1997/14) and in its resolution 1101 (1997) of 28 March 1997, has expressed its deep concern over this

deteriorating situation, stressed the importance of regional stability and, in this context, expressed its full support for the diplomatic efforts of the international community to find a peaceful solution to the crisis.

While there appears to be no imminent danger of the problems in Albania spilling over to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the current crisis is a source of great anxiety in that country. As members of the Security Council are aware, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in a letter addressed to me on 7 March 1997 (S/1997/205), has underlined the seriousness of the situation and requested that the reduction of the UNPREDEP military component be suspended. The volatility of the situation has also caused both my Special Representative and the Force Commander of UNPREDEP to convey to me their concern about the timing of the downsizing of the Force.

As the Council was informed, UNPREDEP began the mandated reduction of its military component at the end of March when it started the process of dismantling its observation posts along the borders with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Albania. Although this did not affect the number of patrols or the effectiveness of UNPREDEP's monitoring activities, the commencement of the closure of the observation posts, which coincided with the crisis in Albania, was misperceived and resulted in immediate criticism of UNPREDEP in the local press. Considering the situation in the region, my Special Representative and the Force Commander, with my agreement, have temporarily suspended the drawdown of the military component. However, in order to meet the 30 April deadline for the mandated reduction in force levels, UNPREDEP will be required to resume the drawdown in the coming days.

UNPREDEP has considered the possibility of concentrating the drawdown on the border between the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. However, there is a clear possibility that reducing UNPREDEP's strength on the northern border at this sensitive time might have negative repercussions. This would be particularly true if the situation in Albania continued to deteriorate, with possible effects on minority Albanian-speaking populations throughout the region.

UNPREDEP has, to date, been a most successful mission. However, proceeding with the planned reduction during a period when further regional instability continues to be a possibility could put at risk the credibility of the international community's first serious effort at preventive deployment. In the light of the above, and on the basis of the advice of my Special Representative, I recommend that the Security Council approve the suspension of the reduction of the UNPREDEP military component until the end of the current mandate on 31 May 1997.

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

UNITED NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/857
S/1997/277
4 April 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda items 33, 35 and 85
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 4 April 1997 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to refer to the letter addressed to you from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Israel to the United Nations on 21 March 1997 (A/51/839-S/1997/243), in which some senseless assertions were made. The assertions in that letter, in addition to those made by various other Israeli officials, are not only irresponsible and dangerous fabrications, but they seem to indicate once more a desire on the part of the Israeli Government to find a way out of the peace process and the existing agreements reached within the context of that process.

I should also like to draw your attention to the fact that the Israeli Government continues to carry out countless destructive actions and measures, the last of which was the recent approval by the Defence Minister of even more settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territory.

It is clear that statements such as the above-mentioned, and Israel's continuing violation of international law, United Nations resolutions and the agreements reached, through its pursuit of such policies and actions, serve only to erode and undermine the peace process and threaten its very existence. At this stage, the peace process cannot be salvaged without the complete cessation of such illegal Israeli actions.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, under items 33, 35 and 85, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of Palestine to
the United Nations

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/856
S/1997/278
4 April 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda item 58
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 3 April 1997 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and of the flight information region of Nicosia by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded on 27 and 31 March and on 1 April 1997.

On 1 April, at 1349 hours, two F-4 Turkish military planes violated the Nicosia flight information region and national airspace of the Republic, flying over the coast of Kyrenia, and departed at 1443 hours, heading towards Turkey. On the same day, at 1509 hours, four F-4s once again violated the Nicosia flight information region, flying over the same areas.

On 27 March, at 1202 hours, a Turkish military aircraft, of type RF-4, entered the north-western flight information region of Nicosia, violated the national airspace of the Republic, flying over the monastery of Kormakitis, and exited at 1217 hours.

On 31 March, at 1025 hours, two F-4 Turkish military planes violated the national airspace of the Republic and the Nicosia flight information region, flying over the area of Morphou and the Pendadaktylos mountain range at 1029 hours, and then exited in a direction towards Turkey. On the same day, at 1349 hours, the two military aircraft re-entered the flight information region of Nicosia, violated the airspace of the Republic, flying over the area of Kyrenia and the Pendadaktylos mountain range.

Such unauthorized intrusions into the Nicosia flight information region and the airspace of the Republic are in violation of international air traffic rules and seriously endanger civil aviation flights over Cyprus. At the same time,

they heighten tension in Cyprus and are in contravention of the provisions of repeated Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, which state that such overflights increase political tension on the island and undermine efforts towards achieving a final settlement.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I wish to protest strongly against the new violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, which are in complete disregard of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant decisions of the Organization on the question of Cyprus.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 58, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) J. C. DROUSHIOTIS
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/279
4 April 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATIVE REPRESENTATIVE OF SWEDEN ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

1. Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received credentials signed on 2 April 1997 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden stating that Mr. Olof Skoog has been appointed alternate representative of Sweden on the Security Council.

2. In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

97-09035 (E) 040497